

# Unnatural evolutionary processes of SARS-CoV-2 variants and possibility of deliberate natural selection

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## Abstract

Over the past three years, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has repeatedly caused pandemics, generating various mutated variants ranging from Alpha to Omicron. In this study, we aimed to clarify the evolutionary processes leading to the formation of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variants, focusing on Omicron variants with many amino acid mutations in the spike protein among SARS-CoV-2 isolates. To determine the order of mutations leading to the formation of the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variants, we compared the sequences of 129 Omicron BA.1-related, 141 BA.1.1-related, and 122 BA.2-related isolates, and attempted to clarify the evolutionary processes of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variants, including the order of mutations leading to their formation and the occurrence of homologous recombination. As a result, we concluded that the formation of a part of Omicron isolates BA.1, BA.1.1, and BA.2 was not the product of genome evolution, as is commonly observed in nature, such as the accumulation of mutations and homologous recombinations. Furthermore, the study of 35 recombinant isolates of Omicron variants BA.1 and BA.2 confirmed that Omicron variants were already present in 2020. The analysis showed that Omicron variants were formed by an entirely new mechanism that cannot be explained by previous biology, and knowing how the SARS-CoV-2 variants were formed prompts a reconsideration of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

## 1 Introduction

COVID-19, the coronavirus disease 2019, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was first reported in December 2019 in Wuhan, China (1). This emerging infectious disease was unprecedentedly fast, spreading worldwide, leading the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare a global pandemic of COVID-19 on March 11, 2020 (<https://www.who.int/>). SARS-CoV-2, belonging to betacoronavirus subgroup B, has a single-stranded positive-sense RNA genome that codes for ten genes, ultimately producing 26 proteins according to an annotation of NCBI Reference Sequence: NC\_045512.2. Its genome size varies from 29.8 to 29.9 kb. It consists of four structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N) proteins (2, 3). In the structural proteins, the S protein as the surface glycoprotein is the largest protein, being approximately 180 kDa, and consisting of two subunits, S1 and S2. It mediates membrane fusion and ultimately facilitates virus entry. The receptor-binding domain (RBD) (amino

acid residues 319-541) of the S1 subunit interacts with angiotensin - converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), binding to its peptidase domain (4, 5).

Over the three years from 2019 to 2022, SARS-CoV-2 was re-accelerated by new variants that emerged over several months in various geographical regions and disseminated throughout the world, to induce the pandemic repeatedly.

In the early stage of the first pandemic, the most impactful mutation of SARS-CoV-2 was the non-synonymous mutation D614G in the S protein. This mutation, which was not present in the ancestral lineage that caused the Wuhan outbreak, quickly became dominant worldwide (6). Soon after, the variant of concern, B.1.1.7 : 20I (Alpha, V1), the lineage B.1.1.7 (clade 501.YV1), or Alpha, characterized by 17 unique mutations containing ten amino acid differences in the S protein, was first detected in southeastern England in late September 2020 (7) and expanded rapidly across the United Kingdom to become predominant during early 2021, spreading to most European countries with similar success. By November 2021, local transmission of this lineage had been reported in 175 countries (8). Shortly after, the emergence of variant strains of SARS-CoV-2 Alpha, variants B.1.351 : 20H (Beta, V2), was identified in October 2020, which was first detected in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa from specimens collected in early August. This Beta variant spread within South Africa and was considered to have displaced the other SARS-CoV-2 lineages circulating there (9). Then, the variant P.1: 20J (Gamma, V3) was identified in Brazil in December 2020, thought to have evolved in Brazil. Health officials in Japan first reported it publicly on January 10, 2021, after identifying the Gamma variant in four Brazilian travelers at Haneda Airport in Tokyo, Japan (10).

At about the same time, the Delta variant (Pango lineage designation B.1.617.2), which was first detected in India in February 2021, and the Mu variant, also known as lineage B.1.621 first detected in Colombia in January 2021, were reported (11, 12). While the lambda variant (Pango lineage designation C.37), was detected in Peru in August 2020, but designated in June 15, 2021 by WHO (13, 14).

Almost one year later, regarding these emergences of variants of concern, Omicron (phylogenetic assignment of named global outbreak (Pango) lineage designation B.1.1.529; BA.1, Nextstrain clade 21K) was a variant of SARS-CoV-2 first reported to WHO by the Network for Genomics Surveillance in South Africa on November 24, 2021 (15, 16) with more than 50 amino acids changes when compared with the first reported strain Wuhan-Hu-H1 (NCBI Reference Sequence: NC\_045512.2.), and 39 of these amino acids difference were observed in the S protein. This variant was first detected in Botswana and became the predominant circulating variant worldwide (17).

In the United States, the San Francisco Department of Public Health confirmed that a case of COVID-19 among individuals in California was caused by Omicron variant BA.1, carried by a traveler who returned from South Africa on November 22, 2021 (<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s1201-Omicron-variant.html>). Then, the first Omicron sub-lineage BA.1 expanded rapidly and replaced the Delta variant (18).

Less than two weeks later, the Omicron variant BA.1, the new Omicron variant, BA.2 lineage, showing 31 amino acids changes in the S protein when compared with the Wuhan-Hu-H1, was initially identified in Denmark on December 5, 2021 (19). On February 22, 2022, WHO mentioned the Omicron sublineage BA.2 (<https://www.who.int/news/item/22-02-2022-statement-on-Omicron-sublineage-ba.2>), whereby the Omicron variant of concern was currently the dominant variant circulating globally, replacing the Delta variant (Pango lineage designation B.1.617.2) ([https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/2022-01-07-global-technical-brief-and-priority-action-on-Omicron---corr2.pdf?sfvrsn=918b09d\\_20](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/2022-01-07-global-technical-brief-and-priority-action-on-Omicron---corr2.pdf?sfvrsn=918b09d_20)), accounting for nearly all sequences reported to GISAID. Then, as of March 16, 2023, WHO stated that the Omicron variants accounted for over 98% of the publicly available viral sequences after February 2022 (<https://www.who.int/news/item/16-03-2023-statement-on-the-update-of-who-s-working-definitions-and-tracking-system-for-SARS-CoV-2-variants-of-concern-and-variants-of-interest>).

Omicron variants BA.1 and BA.2 were suggested to have expanded and diverged around October to December 2021, respectively. These mutants were estimated to have diverged from a common ancestor around February to March 2021 (20). Since Omicron variants BA.1 and BA.2 share a common 14-amino acid mutation in the S

protein, the common ancestor of Omicron variants BA.1 and BA.2 may have already acquired the 14-amino acid mutation in the S protein region around February to March 2021; however, no common ancestral strain has been found in the international databases, and the strains may have acquired their mutations through different pathways.

In this study, we attempted to clarify the evolutionary processes of the Omicron variant, which has two-times more amino acid mutations in the S protein than other variants, by examining the rank order of introduced amino acid mutations in the S protein.

## 2 Results

Each variant is considered to have arisen through an independent evolutionary pathway from isolates with the D614G mutation in the S protein. Concerning the genetic variation in the S protein of these variants, most of the mutations were non-synonymous (Fig. 1). There were no synonymous mutations in the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, or Mu variants, but only one each in the Lambda and Omicron variants. Among these variants, the Omicron variant (BA.1 lineage), which shows the greatest accumulation of mutations in the S protein, is primarily non-synonymous in the S protein and has only one synonymous mutation, at c25000u. The synonymous/non-synonymous ratio is abnormal, considering how human coronaviruses have mutated (See Supplemental Figure 1).

At first, we considered the existence of the isolate of SARS-CoV-2, whose amino acid sequence in the S protein contains the Omicron-BA.1-type mutation subsets, but one mutation position was not mutated and comprised the original Wuhan-type amino acid sequence. We designated these isolates as BA.1-01. Each amino acid sequence of the S protein region was named BA.1-0.1\_S: amino acids of the Omicron-BA.1 type (Oaa) and Wuhan type (Waa) and its position number (XXX) (Ex., BA.1-0.1\_S:OaaXXXWaa), as described in Methods. Then, the putative isolates bearing BA.1-0.1\_S:OaaXXXWaa were searched for using the BLAST program based on their amino acid sequences. In this search, we obtained the isolates whose identities showed 100% matches with the query amino acid sequence except for SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_NY-PV55373\_2022(GenBank: ON246090.1), whose identity was 99.92%.

Surprisingly, we found that Omicron BA.1-0.1 isolates were detected at all mutation sites except N501Y (Fig. 2A). In the BA.1 lineage of the Omicron variant, there are Omicron isolates (BA.1.1) with the R346K mutation seen in the Mu(m) variant (termed B.1.621), *i.e.*, BA.1\_S can be defined as BA.1.1\_S:K346R. We also performed a BLAST search for isolates with amino acid sequences of BA.1-0.1\_S:OaaXXXWaa, as described in Methods. As a result, Omicron BA.1.1-subset-0.1 isolates were detected at all mutation sites except S373P (Fig. 2B). Similar to the BA.1 lineage of the Omicron variant, in the BA.2 lineage of the Omicron variant, isolates of BA.2-0.1 were found at all mutant sites except T478K and P681H in the S protein (Supplemental Figure 2). The presence of these isolates refutes the establishment of Omicron strains through a continuous evolutionary process by accumulating mutations. So, we could not determine which mutation occurred first or last to form the Omicron variants. As shown in Fig. 2B, over half of the BA.1.1-0.1 isolates have the synonymous mutation c21595u detected in the S protein. However, this does not help explain the order in which the c21595u mutation arose. Curiously, in BA.1 strain isolates, this c21595u mutation was only detected in SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_ID-CDC-LC0481844\_2022 (GenBank: OM409228.1) and SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_MI-CDC-ASC210597972\_2022 (GenBank: OM396816.1). These isolates commonly lack the G339D mutation. This synonymous mutation is in a mutation-prone hotspot location. Still, if the same mutation occurred independently in different isolates, it is highly unnatural for the proportion of c21595u occurrences to be significantly biased in the Omicron variants BA.1.1-0.1.

It has been reported that two different variants were infected in a single cell while establishing various SARS-CoV-2 variants, causing homologous recombination in the process of viral RNA synthesis, resulting in multiple variants. On considering that homologous recombination caused the isolates shown in Fig. 2, some of the breakpoints at which strand changes occur by homologous recombination are too short (1nt, 2nt, 3nt, etc.) (Fig. 3 and Supplemental Figure 3). Therefore, it is unreasonable to employ homologous recombination as the basis for establishing these isolates. Also, most of these isolates were found in the USA between 2021 and 2022;

however, considering that the most prevalent variant in the USA in August 2021 was the Delta variant, it is most unlikely that it did not cause mutations such as T478K and D614G, which were already prevalent. It is inconceivable that the oldest variants (such as T478K and D614G), which were no longer prevalent, were sufficiently present to cause superinfection and be involved in homologous recombination. Also, most of these isolates were isolated in the USA between 2021 and 2022. Still, given that the isolates primarily prevalent in the USA in August 2021 were Delta variants, it is unlikely that an older type of variant without the T478K or D614G mutation was present to cause superinfection and be involved in homologous recombination. This consideration is supported by the fact that all of these BA.1-0.1 and BA.1.1-0.1 isolates retained the sequence of the BA.1 lineage in all regions except the S protein (Fig. 4). In addition, the fact that all of these BA.1-0.1 and BA.1.1-0.1 strains retained the sequence of Omicron strain BA.1 except for the S protein also makes it unreasonable to consider that these isolates arose by homologous recombination with an older type of mutant without the T478K or D614G mutations (Fig. 4).

Furthermore, some of the BA.1 and BA.1-0.1 isolates have mutation subsets (synonymous: u10135c, ORF3: L106F, N: D343G) up- and downstream of the S gene, and the u10135c and L106F (ORF3) mutations correspond perfectly. Therefore, it is considered that homologous recombination between the BA.1 variant and variants without these mutations did not occur during the mutants' formation processes (Fig. 4). The synonymous mutation c2470u occurred in BA.1.1 compared with BA.1, and this c2470u mutation was retained by most, excluding a few of the BA.1.1-0.1 isolates (SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_IL-CDC-ASC210695497\_2022 : GenBank: OM770362.1; SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_NY-CDC-LC0450936\_2021: GenBank: OM228453.1) . The synonymous mutation c2470u has also only been observed in a minimal number of BA.1-0.1 isolates ( SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_OR-CDC-LC0470830\_2022: GenBank: OM367679.1; SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_ID-CDC-LC0481844\_2022: GenBank: OM409228.1; SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_MI-CDC-ASC210597972\_2022: GenBank: OM396816.1; SARS-CoV-2\_human\_USA\_WI-CDC-LC0494047\_2022: GenBank: OM500517.1) . These results suggest that the establishment of BA.1-0.1 and BA.1.1-0.1 isolates occurred independently. On the other hand, if reversion mutations caused each of these isolates with one amino acid different to the Wuhan-type, these isolates could be detected by examining an astronomical number of isolates. However, these virus strains were detected in the number of sequenced whole genomes (a limited number), rather than in astronomical numbers examined. The fact that most of these mutations occurred without synonymous mutations (Fig. 2) suggests that none of them arose as a result of trial-and-error random mutations in nature. Few synonymous mutations are detected in some BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1 isolates (Fig. 2 and Supplemental Figure 2), as seen in other viruses (Supplemental Figure 1). The c25000u is the only synonymous mutation that did not occur until BA.1, BA.1.1, BA.2, BA.1-0.1 BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1 isolates were formed and was not observed in previous variants such as alpha, beta, gamma, delta, etc. Nevertheless, it is curious to find the occurrence of mutants with synonymous mutations such as c22120u, c24034u, c23635u, c24448u, c21811u, a23884g, c22987u, c23609a, c23413u, c23896u, c22879u, u24097a, c23893u, c24442u, u24847c, c24382u, c22264u, c22879u, c22480u, u21976c, c22480u, g24577a, and u23101c in BA.1.1, BA.1-0.1, and BA.1.1-0.1 isolates (Fig. 2 Synonymous Others), and a22948g, c23635u, c21859u, c22945u, c23701u, c22987u, a24433g, c23347u, u24640c, a24619g, c24865u, a23989g, u23047c, u24346c, c21811u, c21952u, a22753u, c23635u, c24023u, c24382u, and c22572u in BA.2-0.1 isolates (Supplemental Figure 2 Synonymous Others) after the formation of mutants with these subsets.

Although the only bias in our isolates collection, was only selection of isolates whose identities showed 100% matches with the query amino acid sequence in the BLAST search, these curious tendencies were observed is very interesting.

If two different viral variants infect a single cell simultaneously in the process of establishing various SARS-CoV-2 variants, and if homologous recombination occurs during viral RNA synthesis between the Omicron variant BA.1 lineage and BA.2 lineage, it is expected that there are variants caused by homologous recombination between the BA.1 and BA.2 lineages.

Therefore, we also performed BLAST searches for isolates with mutant amino acid subsets of both the Omicron variant BA.1 and BA.2 strains. We detected recombinant isolates of Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 lineages.

Surprisingly, the recombinant Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 lineages, SARS-CoV-2/human/PRI/PR-PR-UPRRP-582/2020 (GenBank: ON928946.1), were already present in Puerto Rico in 2020. Omicron (B.1.1.529) is a variant of SARS-CoV-2 first reported to WHO by the Network for Genomics Surveillance in South Africa on November 24, 2021 (15, 16). It was first detected in Botswana and spread to become the predominant variant in circulation worldwide (17). Following the appearance of the original B.1.1.529 variant, several subvariants of Omicron emerged, including BA.1, BA.2, BA.3, BA.4, and BA.5 (21). After October 2022, two subvariants of BA.5 called BQ.1 and BQ.1.1 emerged.

The question then arose about why a recombinant strain, SARS-CoV-2/human/PRI/PR-UPRRP-582/2020 (GenBank: ON928946.1), already existed in 2020. We searched for SARS-CoV-2 isolates prevalent in Puerto Rico using the keywords "PRI", "PR-UPRRP", and "2020" in the NCBI search; nucleotide (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). Consequently, we found 29 Omicron-associated sequences in the 127 hits obtained (Fig. 5B). These results suggest that the SARS-CoV-2 variants bearing the amino acid sequences of the S protein are identical to Omicron BA.1 and Omicron BA.2 variants, which were already prevalent in Puerto Rico in 2020, with 15 isolates showing the complete Omicron BA.1+ R346K\_mut-subset (BA1.1), and 14 isolates showing a synonymous substitution of c21595u. Four isolates had an amino acid sequence of the S protein that perfectly matched that of Omicron BA2 (BA.2\_S), four isolates were Omicron BA.2-0.1 (BA.2-S:K440N) and four isolates were Omicron BA.2-0.1 (BA.2-S:K440N)+F79S, BA.2-0.1 (BA.2-S:K440N)+Q613H, BA.2-0.1 (BA.2-S:K440N)+212S+D215E and BA.2-0.1 (BA.2-S:K440N)+212S (Fig. 5B).

### 3 Discussion

Several hypotheses have been proposed in which the original SARS-CoV-2 virus resulted from an accidental laboratory spill. With recent developments in biotechnology, many viruses, including coronaviruses, have been artificially synthesized and used in various experiments (22-24). The artificial generation of mutant viruses in laboratories and study of viral phenotypes by introducing mutations is called "reverse genetics", being a common technique in virology. It has been claimed that SARS-CoV-2 must have been artificially generated because of the unnatural presence of a codon (CGG) encoding a contiguous arginine at the furin cleavage site of SARS-CoV-2. This claim has been refuted based on the following facts: 1) there is no logical reason for a genetically engineered virus to utilize such a suboptimal furin cleavage site; 2) The only previous study on artificial insertion of furin cleavage sites at the S1/S2 boundary of the S protein of SARS-CoV-1 using the pseudotype virus experimental system utilized the optimal "RRSRR" sequence, which is different from the furin cleavage site's sequence present in SARS-CoV-2; 3) There is no evidence of previous studies at the Wuhan Institute of Virology that artificially inserted a complete furin cleavage site in coronaviruses; 4) Unnatural CGG codons adjacent to arginine at the furin cleavage site are rare in coronaviruses but are observed at a particular frequency in SARS-CoV-1, SARS-CoV-2, and other human coronaviruses. However, these are only declarations and are not logical. No one has offered an explanation why a naturally occurring virus would utilize a suboptimal furin cleavage site. There has been no mention of the technical possibility of inserting this furin cleavage site or a CGG codon artificially. The insertion of a polybasic furin cleavage site into the S protein makes it impossible to conclude whether SARS-CoV-2 is a naturally occurring or an artificial virus.

Despite the accumulation of many mutations in the S protein of Omicron mutants, most of the mutations are non-synonymous, with only one synonymous mutation of c25000u, which is highly unnatural, leading to the hypothesis that the Omicron mutants were artificially synthesized. The following results presented in this study may support the hypothesis that the Omicron variants were artificially synthesized rather than naturally occurring: 1) the presence of Omicron variant-associated isolates with one mutation site being the Wuhan-type; 2) the almost complete absence of synonymous mutations in the S protein in these isolates; 3) the Omicron variant, which should have been first reported to WHO from South Africa on November 24, 2021, was already endemic in Puerto Rico in 2020, and there were isolates that were recombinants between Omicron strains BA1 and BA2. In addition, the Omicron mutant-related isolates (BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1 isolates) with a Wuhan-type mutation at one of the mutation sites were established. Some had synonymous mutations after

establishing the Omicron mutant-related isolates (Fig. 2 and Supplemental Figure 2 Synonymous Others). It is reasonable to assume that viruses with the reversion amino acid mutations caused by non-synonymous mutations in the S protein were artificially synthesized and then acquired further synonymous mutations in the natural environment.

Assuming that artificially synthesized mutants with only non-synonymous mutations are spread globally, this would explain how mutants with non-synonymous mutations without previous synonymous mutations develop synonymous mutations under natural circumstances. Considering the current epidemic situation of SARS-CoV-2, it is unlikely that these viruses arose spontaneously. Based on our efforts to explain the formation of the SARS-CoV-2 isolates, they were formed by a completely new mechanism that cannot be explained by previous biology.

One idea, the hypothesis that these viruses were artificially generated, is more reasonable than proposing a novel mutation acquisition mechanism. However, is there any reason to artificially create these mutants, which are unlikely to have occurred naturally, given the current SARS-CoV-2 epidemic?

It is known that the pathogenicity, host specificity, cell tropism, and immunogenicity of numerous viruses can be altered by mutation of a single (or several) amino acid(s) of a viral protein on the viral envelope (envelope protein, HA protein, spike protein, etc.). A single-amino-acid substitution in the HA protein of the 2009 pandemic A (H1N1) influenza viruses changed their replication and pathogenicity (25). In the Chikungunya virus, single amino acid changes in the E2 glycoprotein influenced glycosaminoglycan utilization for target-cell binding (26), and a single amino acid change in the E1 glycoprotein affected mosquito vector specificity and epidemic potential (27). In previous coronaviruses such as MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-1, point mutations have been demonstrated to confer resistance to neutralizing antibodies (28-30).

Consider that the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant and its one-amino-acid reversion mutants were artificially and systematically generated. In that case, we should suspect that the other variants (Alpha to Delta) were also artificially generated viruses. Indeed, the lack of findings to date that many of the various mutations seen, especially in the early variants, are indeed associated with increased viral infection (31) supports the hypothesis that each variant was artificially synthesized to identify the amino acids of the S protein responsible for infectivity and pathogenicity. The possibility that the set of mutants was artificially generated to identify amino acids of the S protein involved in the infectivity and virulence is supported.

Reverse genetics experiments are an essential part of virus research, and it is inimical to virus research to consider that artificially synthesized viruses were deliberately spread throughout the world. However, now that reverse genetics has become common in virus research, we believe it is not scientific to discuss the mutation process of SARS-CoV-2 without excluding the possibility of artificially synthesized viruses.

Finally, we would like to add that while artificially synthesized viruses may have spread, we are not criticizing reverse genetics technology, as such technology has led to marked advances in virology. In addition, our analysis employed databases with a limited number of viral sequences, and we cannot deny the possibility that unreliable data may have been registered due to technical problems in sequencing or some other issues. Furthermore, we do not conclude that these viruses were artificially synthesized and distributed based on malicious intent. This study aims to point out that SARS-CoV-2 has undergone unthinkable mutations based on conventional coronavirus mutation mechanisms, and we hope that the possibility of artificial creation is included in serious discussions on the formation of SARS-CoV-2 variants.

Nonetheless, the analysis we have shown here concludes that the Omicron variants were formed by a completely new mechanism that cannot be explained by previous biology. The process of how SARS-CoV-2 mutations occurred should prompt a reconsideration of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. If the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic strain is an artificially mutated virus and if the corona disaster (corona hoopla) was a well-designed global experiment in human inoculation and a social experiment, then the design of this experiment and the nature of the virus used make it likely that this experiment (corona hoopla) is a preliminary experiment.

## 285 4 Methods

### 286 4. 1 Data acquisition

287 The SARS-CoV-2 RNA genome, genes, and proteins according to an annotation of SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-  
288 H1 (COVID-19/Wuhan-Hu-1CHN/2019/First Isolate) NCBI Reference Sequence: NC\_045512.2 were used as  
289 references for the definition of mutations, and provided a basis for the numbering of nucleotides and amino acids  
290 of each protein. Genome data of SARS-CoV-2 isolates described in this article were obtained from the NCBI  
291 Nucleotide database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) on 25/11/2022 to 17/03/2023.

### 292 4. 2 Query of representative SARS-CoV-2 variant genome

293 Amino acid sequences of spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 variants (Alpha:B.1.1.7, Beta:B.1.351, Gamma:P1,  
294 Delta:B.1.617.2.63, Lambda:C.37, Mu:B.1.621, Omicron:BA.1, BA.1.1, and BA.2) were obtained from an  
295 Internet site, Stanford Coronavirus Antiviral & Resistance Database (<https://covdb.stanford.edu/>) or Covariant  
296 (<https://covariants.org/>), and used as a query sequence for an NCBI protein BLAST search (blastp: protein-  
297 protein BLAST,  
298 [https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastp&PAGE\\_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK\\_LOC=blasthome](https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi?PROGRAM=blastp&PAGE_TYPE=BlastSearch&LINK_LOC=blasthome)). Then, the whole genome sequence of each isolate bearing the query spike sequence was derived from the  
299 BLAST search result, identified with query amino acid sequences of 100%. The nucleotide sequences of the  
300 detected SARS-CoV-2 genome were as follows: GenBank Accession No.: GenBank: MW423686.2;  
301 MW430966.1; MW430967.1; MW422256.1; MW598419.1; MW667552.1; MW667553.1; MW721502.1;  
302 MW721504.1; MW520923.1; MW642248.1; MW642249.1; MW642250.1; MZ182066.1; MZ155303.1;  
303 MZ155230.1; MZ170364.1; MZ179869.1; MW666666.1; MW696612.1; MW699217.1; MW644498.1;  
304 MZ727706.1; MZ620161.1; MZ637380.1; MZ637401.1; MZ780550.1; OL672836.1; OL677199.1;  
305 OP769083.1; OL764360.1; OL815447.1; ON762438.1; OL849989.1; OL897126.1; OL896945.1;  
306 OL896936.1; OL896931.1; OM233931.1; OM072551.1; OM072822.1; OM296922.1.  
307  
308

### 309 4. 3 Query of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant genome bearing an S protein amino acid sequence in 310 which one of the Omicron-type nucleotide mutation subsets was not mutated and retains the original 311 SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1-type arrangement.

312 For each of the Omicron variants, BA.1, BA.1.1, and BA.2, the isolate series bearing an S protein amino acid  
313 sequence in which one of the Omicron-type nucleotide mutation subsets is not mutated and retains the original  
314 SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1-type arrangement were named BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1 and BA.2-0.1, respectively.  
315 In addition, in this article, we named the amino acid sequences of spike protein of BA.1, BA.1.1, and BA.2 as  
316 BA.1\_S, BA.1.1\_S, and BA.2\_S, respectively, and then the series of amino acid sequences of spike protein of  
317 BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1 were named, respectively, as follows: Omicron BA.1-0.1 spike series  
318 (BA.1-0.1\_Ss) were named as BA.1\_S:V67A; BA.1\_S:69H\_70V; BA.1\_S:I95T;  
319 BA.1\_S:D142G\_143V\_144Y\_145Y; BA.1\_S:I211N\_212L; BA.1\_S:ΔEPE; BA.1\_S:D339G; BA.1\_S:L371S;  
320 BA.1\_S:P373S; BA.1\_S:F375S; BA.1\_S:N417K; BA.1\_S:K440N; BA.1\_S:S446G; BA.1\_S:N477S;  
321 BA.1\_S:K478T; BA.1\_S:A484E; BA.1\_S:R493Q; BA.1\_S:S496G; BA.1\_S:R498Q; BA.1\_S:Y501N;  
322 BA.1\_S:H505Y; BA.1\_S:K547T; BA.1\_S:G614D; BA.1\_S:Y655H; BA.1\_S:K679N; BA.1\_S:H681P;  
323 BA.1\_S:K764N; BA.1\_S:Y796D; BA.1\_S:K856N; BA.1\_S:H954Q; BA.1\_S:K969N and BA.1\_S:F981L /  
324 Omicron BA.1.1-0.1 spike series (BA.1.1-0.1\_Ss) were named as BA.1.1\_S:V67A; BA.1.1\_S:69H\_70V;  
325 BA.1.1\_S:I95T; BA.1.1\_S:D142G\_143V\_144Y\_145Y; BA.1.1\_S:I211N\_212L; BA.1.1\_S:ΔEPE;  
326 BA.1.1\_S:D339G; BA.1.1\_S:L371S; BA.1.1\_S:P373S; BA.1.1\_S:F375S; BA.1.1\_S:N417K;  
327 BA.1.1\_S:K440N; BA.1.1\_S:S446G; BA.1.1\_S:N477S; BA.1.1\_S:K478T; BA.1.1\_S:A484E;  
328 BA.1.1\_S:R493Q; BA.1.1\_S:S496G; BA.1.1\_S:R498Q; BA.1.1\_S:Y501N; BA.1.1\_S:H505Y;  
329 BA.1.1\_S:K547T; BA.1.1\_S:G614D; BA.1.1\_S:Y655H; BA.1.1\_S:K679N; BA.1.1\_S:H681P;  
330 BA.1.1\_S:K764N; BA.1.1\_S:Y796D; BA.1.1\_S:K856N; BA.1.1\_S:H954Q; BA.1.1\_S:K969N;  
331 BA.1.1\_S:F981L / Omicron BA.2-0.1 spike series (BA.2-0.1\_Ss) were named as BA.2\_S:I19T;

332 BA.2\_S:24L\_25P\_26P\_S27A; BA.2\_S:D142G; BA.2\_S:V213G; BA.2\_S:D339G; BA.2\_S:F371S;  
 333 BA.2\_S:P373S; BA.2\_S:F375S; BA.2\_S:A376T; BA.2\_S:N405D; BA.2\_S:S408R; BA.2\_S:N417K;  
 334 BA.2\_S:K440N; BA.2\_S:N477S; BA.2\_S:K478T; BA.2\_S:A484E; BA.2\_S:R493Q; BA.2\_S:R498Q;  
 335 BA.2\_S:Y501N; BA.2\_S:H505Y; BA.2\_S:G614D; BA.2\_S:Y655H; BA.2\_S:K679N; BA.2\_S:H681P;  
 336 BA.2\_S:K764N; BA.2\_S:Y796D; BA.2\_S:H954Q; BA.2\_S:K969N, and these constructs are shown in Figs. 2,  
 337 4 and supplemental Figure 1. These amino acids sequences of spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variants,  
 338 BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1, were used as query sequences for an NCBI protein BLAST search. Then,  
 339 the whole genome sequences of BA.1-0.1, BA.1.1-0.1, and BA.2-0.1 isolates bearing the query spike sequence  
 340 were derived from the BLAST search results, identified with a query amino acid sequence of 100%. The  
 341 nucleotide sequences of the detected SARS-CoV-2 genome were as follows: GenBank Accession No.:  
 342 OM117411.1; OP797378.1; OM789835.1; OP928789.1; OP928803.1; OP929381.1; OP929396.1;  
 343 OP929417.1; OM173977.1; OM518459.1; OM566981.1; ON019560.1; OM097227.1; OM096937.1;  
 344 OM099902.1; OM117114.1; OM096685.1; OM354436.1; OM646886.1; OM472901.1; OM364511.1;  
 345 OM131858.1; OL815451.1; OL896986.1; OL897116.1; OL897118.1; OL896964.1; OM367679.1;  
 346 OM343778.1; OM409228.1; OM396816.1; OM134162.1; OM075886.1; OM123427.1; OM122677.1;  
 347 OM121681.1; OM224850.1; ON246090.1; OM931599.1; OM864873.1; OM906519.1; OM906587.1;  
 348 OM464776.1; OM015999.1; OM015958.1; OM015597.1; OM016329.1; OL898806.1; OL898861.1;  
 349 OM016937.1; OM016186.1; OM036549.1; OM051171.1; OM126493.1; OM079115.1; OM099199.1;  
 350 OM134489.1; OM098796.1; ON618279.1; ON618009.1; OM627701.1; OM356511.1; OM295457.1;  
 351 ON700063.1; OM033824.1; ON368355.1; OM084700.1; ON208126.1; OM566593.1; OM945690.2;  
 352 ON030252.1; ON019844.1; OM890075.1; ON020044.1; OM833954.1; ON376082.1; OM084604.1;  
 353 OP795273.1; ON066609.1; OM352882.1; OM290510.1; OM369978.1; OM199342.1; OM011974.1;  
 354 OM090274.1; OM043984.1; OM121683.1; OM121624.1; OM175506.1; OM360429.1; OM360221.1;  
 355 OM358058.1; OM500517.1; OM135027.1; OM742858.1; OM521685.1; OM896558.1; ON694155.1;  
 356 OM686755.1; OM484260.1; OM332056.1; OM156397.1; OM079447.1; OM134645.1; OM173298.1;  
 357 OM123082.1; OM116023.1; OM652943.1; OL994299.1; OL994920.1; OM122027.1; OM121015.1;  
 358 OL898817.1; OM527504.1; OM225320.1; OM931491.1; OM931575.1; OM931587.1; OM034409.1;  
 359 OM036283.1; OL996129.1; OM035680.1; OM096996.1; ON065532.1; OM968098.1; OM816604.1;  
 360 ON235452.1; ON334146.1; OP024162.1; OP209732.1; OM354578.1; OM099080.1; OM297301.1;  
 361 OM297438.1; OM365368.1; OM449159.1; OM078863.1; OM096959.1; OM117155.1; OM133880.1;  
 362 OM077358.1; OM372005.1; OM770362.1; OM897488.1; OM918459.1; OM918478.1; OL897115.1;  
 363 OL897114.1; OL986779.1; OL986696.1; OL987046.1; ON831866.1; OM864099.1; OM863888.1;  
 364 OP745925.1; ON831672.1; OM043643.1; OM176192.1; OM226685.1; OM343689.1; OM295527.1;  
 365 OM894975.1; OM846676.1; OM822024.1; OM846844.1; OM906550.1; OM015933.1; OM016323.1;  
 366 OM016331.1; OM035685.1; OM022498.1; OM156115.1; OM036875.1; OM099560.1; OM199246.1;  
 367 OM067048.1; OM079299.1; OM099911.1; OM116588.1; OM097010.1; OM173300.1; OM805961.1;  
 368 OM983266.1; OM983325.1; ON618010.1; OM084691.1; ON021265.1; ON039239.1; ON056981.1;  
 369 ON144127.1; OM770527.1; OM156164.1; OM155119.1; OM199353.1; OM084630.1; OM084605.1;  
 370 OM084621.1; OM359369.1; OM411574.1; OM584789.1; OM720486.1; OM429777.1; ON047062.1;  
 371 ON065416.1; OP415118.1; OM954373.1; ON042406.1; OM335528.1; OM332335.1; OM353626.1;  
 372 OM332813.1; OM197398.1; OM226919.1; OM228399.1; OM225859.1; OM271353.1; OM159454.1;  
 373 OM224473.1; OM358278.1; OM361030.1; OM412141.1; OM496298.1; OM044048.1; OM121864.1;  
 374 OM224477.1; OM227379.1; OM228453.1; OM622156.1; OM906370.1; OM970683.1; ON117965.1;  
 375 OM198667.1; OM357800.1; OM357161.1; OM335230.1; OM261124.1; OM077578.1; OM497172.1;  
 376 OM625194.1; OM907131.1; ON047464.1; OM911851.1; OM042846.1; OM155337.1; OM097339.1;  
 377 OM116805.1; OM134409.1; OM686782.1; OM695863.1; OM724725.1; OM174366.1; OM822132.1;  
 378 OM822106.1; OM822105.1; OM822485.1; OM135143.1; OM125829.1; OM098855.1; OM156118.1;  
 379 OM155114.1; OM863926.1; OP359104.1; ON209298.1; ON232806.1; ON421981.1; ON811217.1;  
 380 OM698275.1; ON052769.1; ON060006.1; ON060007.1; ON060009.1; OM843171.1; OM843276.1;  
 381 OM843550.1; OM843316.1; OM843340.1; ON049267.1; ON450720.1; ON250163.1; ON256603.1;  
 382 ON480422.1; OM888844.1; OM890089.1; ON009425.2; ON082904.1; OM901275.1; OM877094.2;  
 383 OM877095.2; OM877096.2; OM877097.2; ON378542.1; ON389858.1; ON389889.1; ON390359.1;  
 384 OM936703.1; ON352711.1; ON378000.1; ON177702.1; ON205494.1; ON378633.1; ON617689.1;



385 ON619375.1; OM567618.1; OM659585.1; OM770913.1; OM781641.1; OM533441.1; OM533458.1;  
386 OM570235.1; OM570252.1; OM570249.1; OM283361.1; OM283362.1; OM283320.1; OM283343.1;  
387 ON618014.1; ON618018.1; ON618019.1; ON618363.1; ON311615.1; ON383919.1; OP579158.1;  
388 OP054411.1; ON633107.1; ON414693.1; ON422887.1; OP364296.1; OP629673.1; ON363097.1;  
389 OP633561.1; ON458445.1; ON592247.1; ON549687.1; ON067040.1; ON321116.1; ON199452.1;  
390 ON200331.1; OM861064.1; OM969592.1; ON019120.1; ON221861.1; OM861619.1; ON091288.1;  
391 ON151370.1; ON233850.1; ON236456.1; ON296711.1; ON535443.1; ON624524.1; ON377450.1;  
392 ON397268.1; ON239032.1; ON373649.1; ON481637.1; ON701163.1; ON312677.1; ON349263.1;  
393 ON377487.1; ON377609.1; OM638574.1; OM911616.1; OM988767.1; ON019770.1; OM988769.1;  
394 ON468158.1; ON608924.1; ON604965.1; ON535763.1; ON378227.1; ON378238.1; ON728470.1.

#### 395 4. 4 Query of recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant between BA.1 and BA.2 genome

396 Deduced recombinant spike protein between Omicron variants, BA.1 and BA.2 shown as BA.1\_S:T19I\_L24-  
397 \_P25-\_P26-\_A27S\_V213G\_S371F\_T376A\_D405N\_R408S was used as a query sequence for an NCBI  
398 protein BLAST search. The whole genome sequence of BA.1 and BA.2 recombinant-Omicron isolates showed  
399 some of the specific amino acid mutations observed in variant BA.1 and BA.2 in the S protein. The nucleotide  
400 sequences of the detected SARS-CoV-2 genome were as follows: GenBank Accession No.: OM360636.1;  
401 OM410816.1; OM429902.1; OM497964.1; OM565587.1; OM628132.1; ON549899.1; ON449685.1;  
402 ON176765.1; OM628094.1; ON099844.1; OM942313.1; ON395480.1; ON171854.1; ON172005.1;  
403 ON076710.1; ON928946.1; OM932113.1; OM942438.1; OM989528.1; OM499181.1; ON414822.1;  
404 OM878325.1; ON103067.1; ON103153.1; ON419036.1; ON928719.1; ON337887.1; ON420444.1;  
405 ON146520.1; OM469541.1; OM904085.1; ON254531.1; OM881098.1; ON373310.1.

#### 406 4. 5 Query of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant genome detected in Puerto Rico in 2020

407 Nucleotide sequences were searched using the keywords PRI PR-UPRRP 2020 (Search details: PRI[All  
408 Fields] AND (PR[All Fields] AND UPRRP[All Fields]) AND 2020[All Fields]). The search results were all  
409 SARS-CoV-2 isolate genome sequences. Among these sequences, SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant-related  
410 sequences were picked up as follows: GenBank Accession No.: ON928761.1; ON928660.1; ON928794.1;  
411 ON928762.1; ON928848.1; ON928741.1; ON928918.1; ON928680.1; ON928975.1; ON928949.1;  
412 ON928673.1; ON928865.1; ON928716.1; ON928663.1; ON928779.1; ON928896.1; ON928946.1;  
413 ON928912.1; ON928704.1; ON928873.1; ON928813.1; ON928898.1; ON928765.1; ON928912.1;  
414 ON928883.1; ON928957.1; ON928880.1; ON928699.1; ON928724.1; ON928941.1.

415 Genomes were aligned using SnapGene software or GENETYX software. Numbering of nucleotides and  
416 amino acids of each protein was determined using Wuhan-Hu-1 (NC\_045512.2; COVID-19/Wuhan-Hu-  
417 1CHN/2019/First Isolate) as a reference strain for the definition of mutations.

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529

## 530 **Conflict of Interest**

531 The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial  
532 relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

## Figure legends

### Fig. 1. Mutation subsets of S protein of SARS-CoV-2 variants.

Sequences of S protein of SARS-CoV-2 variants (variants of concern, VOCs: Alpha:B.1.1.7, Beta:B.1.351, Gamma:P1, Delta:B.1.617.2.63, and Omicron:BA.1; BA.2 and variants of interest, VOIs: Lambda:C.37, Mu:B.1.621) are compared with the SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1 reference sequence, and different amino acids (amino acid change, deletion, and insertion) and synonymous changes of nucleotides are shown. Non-synonymous changes are shown by amino acid changes (capital letters), and synonymous changes are shown by nucleotide changes (small letters). Amino acids different from Wuhan-Hu-H1 found in each variant: Alpha: B.1.1.7, Beta: B.1.351, Gamma: P1, Delta: B.1.617.2.63, Lambda: C.37, Mu: B.1.621, and Omicron: BA.1, BA.2 are highlighted with red, orange, green, yellow, aquamarine, lime, deep sky blue, and blue violet, respectively. Amino acid changes common to Omicron: BA.1 and BA.2 are shown in purple.

### Fig. 2. Mutations of S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron isolates.

(A) Different amino acids and synonymous changes of nucleotides in S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1, BA.1.1 isolates, and BA.1-0.1s compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. Nucleotide deletions and insertions were "deletion<sup>1</sup>" (deletion: nt 21,766-21,771), "deletion<sup>2</sup>" (deletion: nt 21,987-21,995), "deletion<sup>3</sup>" (deletion: nt 22,194-22,196), and "insertion<sup>4</sup>" (insertion between 22,206-22,196), and introduced amino acid changes were H69\_V70-, G142D\_V143-\_Y144-\_Y145-, N211I\_L212-, and 215ins.EPE, respectively. (B) Different amino acids and synonymous nucleotide changes in S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1.1-0.1 isolates. Amino acids different from Wuhan-Hu-H1 found in each variant: Alpha: B.1.1.7, Beta: B.1.351, Gamma: P1, Delta: B.1.617.2.63, Mu: B.1.621, and Omicron: BA.1, BA.2 are highlighted with red, orange, green, yellow, lime, deep sky blue, and blue violet, respectively. Amino acid changes common to Omicron:BA.1 and BA.2 are highlighted with purple.

### Fig. 3. Estimated homologous recombination breakpoints of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of Omicron BA.1-0.1 or BA.1.1-0.1.

Sequence alignment of amino acids and their coding nucleotides (nt.21,746-21,787; nt.22,658-22,702; nt.22,976-23,011, and nt.23,582-23,620) containing the mutation point of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of the Omicron BA.1 variant compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. Changed nucleotides and amino acids of Omicron BA.1 are shown in red letters. Estimated homologous recombination breakpoints of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of Omicron BA.1-0.1 or BA.1.1-0.1 are shown by asterisks.

### Fig. 4. Representative mutations of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron isolates other than S protein.

(A) Representative amino acids and synonymous changes of nucleotides of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1, BA.1.1 isolates, and BA.1-0.1 compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. (B) Representative amino acids and synonymous changes of nucleotides of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1.1-0.1 compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. Amino acids different from Wuhan-Hu-H1 found in each variant: Alpha: B.1.1.7, Lambda: C.37, Mu: B.1.621, and Omicron: BA.1 are highlighted with red, aquamarine, deep sky blue, and blue violet, respectively.

Amino acid changes common to Omicron: BA.1 and BA.2 are shown in purple. Synonymous nucleotide changes: c2470u observed in Omicron:BA.1.1 mainly shown with blue. Synonymous and non-synonymous changes: u10135c of nsp5, L106F in ORF3, and D343G in N protein subset observed in ~40% of Omicron;

575 BA.1-0.1 are highlighted with emerald-green. Undetermined nucleotides or amino acids are shown as UD or X,  
576 respectively.

577

578 **Fig. 5. Mutations of S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1-BA.2 recombinant isolates and SARS-CoV-**  
579 **2 Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 isolates detected in Puerto Rico in 2020.**

580 **(A)** Different amino acids and synonymous change of nucleotides in S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1-  
581 BA.2 recombinant isolates compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. Nucleotide deletions, "deletion<sup>5</sup>"  
582 (deletion: nt 21,633-21,641), introduced the amino acids changes L24- P25- P26- A27S. **(B)** Different amino  
583 acids and synonymous change of nucleotides in S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1.1 and Omicron  
584 BA.1-BA.2 recombinant isolate, highlighted with magenta (GenBank: ON928946.1), Omicron BA.2, and  
585 Omicron 2-0.1(K440N), detected in Puerto Rico in 2020. Amino acids different from Wuhan-Hu-H1 found in  
586 each variant: Alpha: B.1.1.7, Beta: B.1.351, Gamma: P1, Delta: B.1.617.2.63, Mu: B.1.621, and Omicron: BA.1,  
587 BA.2 are highlighted with red, orange, green, yellow, lime, deep sky blue, and blue-violet, respectively. Amino  
588 acid changes common to Omicron: BA.1 and BA.2 are highlighted with purple.

589

590 **Supplemental Figure 1**

591 **Human coronavirus 229E strains detected in Seattle, USA, in 2015 and 2019.**

592 Alignment of nucleotide **(A)** and amino acid **(B)** sequences of the S protein of Human coronavirus 229E strains,  
593 HCoV\_229E/Seattle/USA/SC3112/2015 (GenBank: KY983587.1), and CoV\_229E/Seattle/USA/SC0865/2019  
594 (GenBank: MN306046.1). The number of nucleotide substitutions observed between them was 32, amino acid  
595 substitutions numbered 18 between them, and the synonymous (14: 32-18)-non-synonymous mutation (18) rate  
596 between them was 1.285

597

598 **Supplemental Figure 2**

599 **Different amino acids and synonymous changes of nucleotides in S proteins of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron**  
600 **BA.2 isolates and BA.2-0.1s compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1.**

601 Nucleotide deletions, "deletion<sup>5</sup>" (deletion: nt 21,633-21,641), introduced the amino acid changes L24- P25-  
602 P26- A27S. Amino acids different from Wuhan-Hu-H1 found in each variant: Alpha: B.1.1.7, Beta: B.1.351,  
603 Gamma: P1, Delta: B.1.617.2.63, Mu: B.1.621, and Omicron: BA.1, BA.2 are highlighted with red, orange,  
604 green, yellow, lime, deep sky blue, and blue-violet, respectively. Amino acid changes common to Omicron:  
605 BA.1 and BA.2 are highlighted with purple.

606

607 **Supplemental Figure 3**

608 **Estimated homologous recombination breakpoints of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of the Omicron BA.2-0.1**  
609 **or BA.1-BA.2 recombinant.**

610 **(A)** Sequence alignment of the amino acids and coding nucleotides (nt. 22,658-22,702) containing the mutation  
611 point of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of Omicron BA.2 variants compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. **(B)**  
612 Sequence alignment of the amino acids and coding nucleotides (nt. 22,178-22,222) containing the mutation point  
613 of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of Omicron BA.1, BA.2 variant and BA.1-BA.2 recombinant isolate compared with  
614 SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1. Changed nucleotides and amino acids of Omicron variants BA.1, BA.2, and

615 BA.1-BA.2 recombinant isolates compared with SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-H1 sequences are shown in red  
616 letters. Asterisks show an estimated homologous recombination breakpoint of the SARS-CoV-2 S gene of  
617 Omicron BA.2-0.1.

Fig. 1

[illegible][illegible]

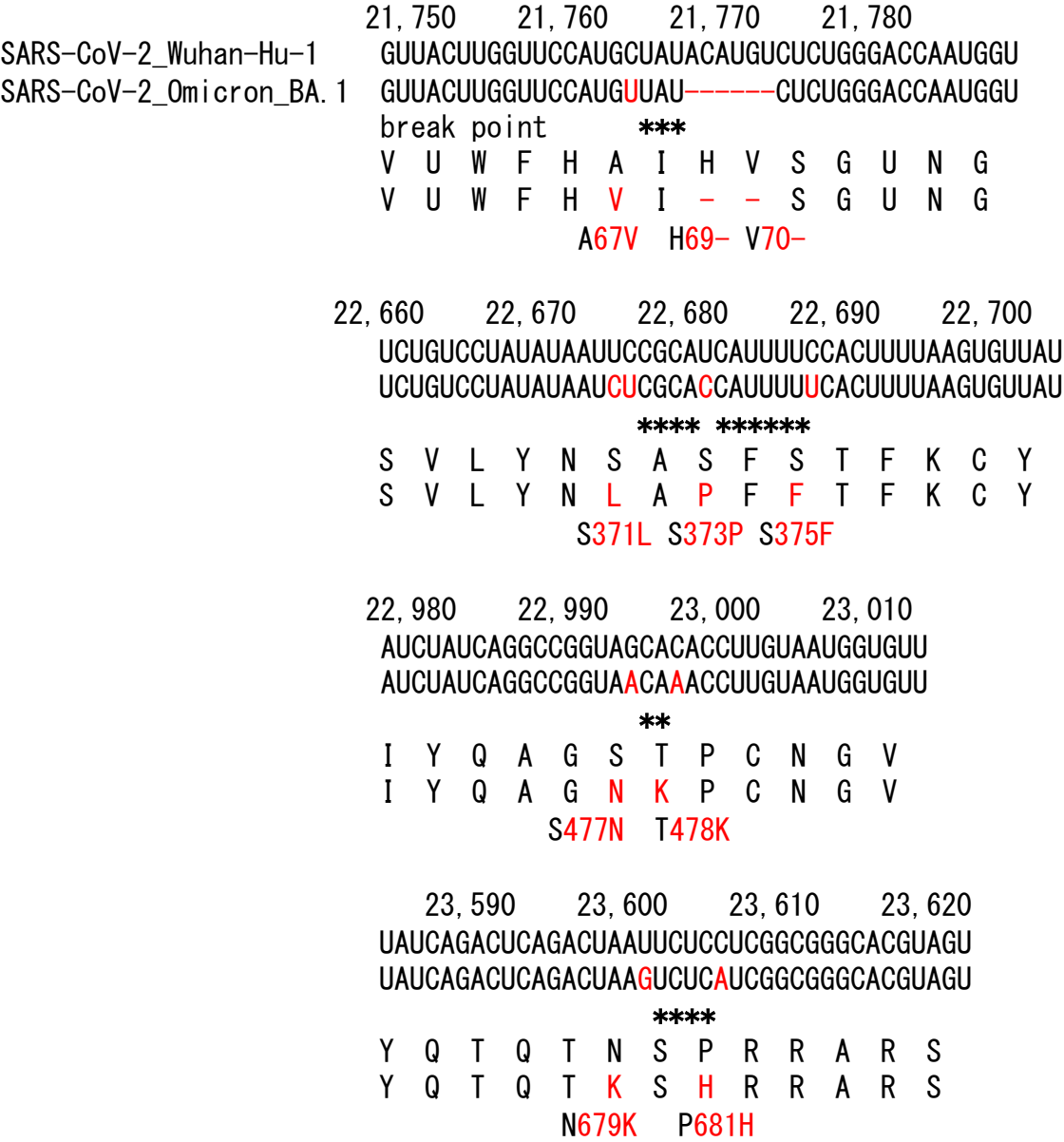




Fig. 2 B

[illegible]

Fig. 3



### Fig. 4 A

	Definition	GenBank	msp2	msp3	msp4	msp5	msp6	msp10	msp12	msp14	Spike protein	ORF3	E	M	ORF6	N																			
		Accession No.	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V	region	c25584u	T9I	D3G	Q19E	A63T	a27259u	c27807u	a28717u	P13L	E3L	I32	S33	R203K	G204R
BA.1	SARS-CoV-2 Wuhan-Hu-1	NC_045822.2																				BA.1 S amino acid sequence													
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, BEI, Hg99 2019 Fl 2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX CDC-190024-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, FL BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1.1	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA OK-AMC-20009-2021	GenBank: GQ747799.2	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX CDC-190024-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX HKD-200314883-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, COB-1-1-2019-2021	GenBank: GQ49998.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1.1 S (BA.1 S-R346K)	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX CDC-190024-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MD CDC-1504190-2021	GenBank: GQ39065.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA CDC-190024-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, GA CDC-STM7-43034043-2021	GenBank: GQ49951.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-V67A	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MT CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, FL, AUSA-19001-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, WI CDC-130517966-2021	GenBank: GQ59832.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-69H, 70V	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TX BPHL-19991-2021	GenBank: GQ74286.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-I95T	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MO CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MO CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MO CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MO CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-D142G, 143V, 144Y, 145Y	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TN CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TN CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TN CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, TN CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-211W, I212L	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, OR OR-2019-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, NY NY-2019-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, FL CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, MO CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-AEPE	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA CDC-FC-18016-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA CDC-FC-18016-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA CDC-FC-18016-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, CA CDC-FC-18016-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-D339G	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, IL CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, IL CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, IL CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, IL CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
BA.1 S-L371S	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, NY CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, NY CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, NY CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															
	SARS-CoV-2 Hubei, USA, NY CDC-452103594-2021	GenBank: GQ41141.1	c241u	c374u	c38P	c3037u	c536u	S126P	L126u	A189Z	T40Z	P132H	I105	S106	G107	I89V	v13195u	P323L	I1524u	I42V															



### Fig. 4 B

BA.1.1

-0.1

Variant	Definition	GenBank	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	Spike protein region	ORF3	E	I	D3G	M	ORF6	N										
		Accession No.	g241	g247a	g388	g3037u	g5366	g1263n	g1266	g1829t	g492t	ncsp5	P132h	l00s	ncsp6	g107	l89v	g1396e	ncsp12	p232l	l5240a	nc2v	g2588a	g2750a	g2871a	p13l	g31	r32	s33	r203k	g204r	g2755a	
BA.1.1	SARS-CoV-2 human, PH, PH-UPRPP-5477, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, CO-CD-MMB445862, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, CO-CD-MMB445862, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-69H-70V	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-945T	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-0142G 143Y 145Y	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 211M I21L	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-AEPE	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-0339G	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON050562.1	g247a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	g2588a	nc02	nc03	nc04	nc05	nc06	nc07	nc08	nc09	nc10	nc11	nc12	nc13	nc14	nc15	nc16	nc17
BA.1.1 S-3715I	SARS-CoV-2 human, USA, FL-CDC-2022-0001, 2022	GenBank: ON0505																															

**A**

# B

[illegible]

A

[illegible]

## B

HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	1	MEVLLVYALLIHAZQCTGNTNTSHVNCVGVCHSENVFAVSGOYPSNFNNMFL	60
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	1	MEVLLVYALLIHAZQCTGNTNTSHVNCVGVCHSENVFAVSGOYPSNFNNMFL	60
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	61	INTSSVDGVVRFSQPLLNLCLWSVSGSQITGFVYNGTRGRACKGFYSNASSDVIRNY	120
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	61	INTSSVDGVVRFSQPLLNLCLWSVSGSQITGFVYNGTRGRACKGFYSNASSDVIRNY	120
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	121	INFEENLRGRTLTKFSYGAWVFYCTNNTLVVSGDAHPSTGLVGNFYCFWNTIGNETS	180
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	121	INFEENLRGRTLTKFSYGAWVFYCTNNTLVVSGDAHPSTGLVGNFYCFWNTIGNETS	180
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	181	AFVGLPKTVRFREISYTRGHFYINGRYRSLGVLEAVNFVNNTAAITVCTVALSYADVL	240
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	181	AFVGLPKTVRFREISYTRGHFYINGRYRSLGVLEAVNFVNNTAAITVCTVALSYADVL	240
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	241	VWVSGTATANIYVNSVNIIRLQDLSFDVDPFGYSTSPQVPELVIVSLVPHYHHTF	300
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	241	VWVSGTATANIYVNSVNIIRLQDLSFDVDPFGYSTSPQVPELVIVSLVPHYHHTF	300
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	301	LVILVLEHQHQRGKCNCRNPVINITLANFNTEKGPLCVDSHFTTQVONVKLRKSA	360
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	301	LVILVLEHQHQRGKCNCRNPVINITLANFNTEKGPLCVDSHFTTQVONVKLRKSA	360
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	361	STITGCGPFSFGKLVNFKVGSVCSLTPGGCAGIMANLVNHSKINSLGSVYSWGSD	420
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	361	STITGCGPFSFGKLVNFKVGSVCSLTPGGCAGIMANLVNHSKINSLGSVYSWGSD	420
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	421	DVITGQPKPVGVSSFNHNTLNKCTKNYIVYSGGVIRSNDTFLGKITYSNGLLG	480
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	421	DVITGQPKPVGVSSFNHNTLNKCTKNYIVYSGGVIRSNDTFLGKITYSNGLLG	480
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	481	FKDVTNGTYSITPCNPDDQLVYVQAGVGMSENFTSYGFSNVMPKFYASNGTYN	540
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	481	FKDVTNGTYSITPCNPDDQLVYVQAGVGMSENFTSYGFSNVMPKFYASNGTYN	540
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	541	TDVALTYYSFGVADGSIIAQVPRNYSYDSVAIVTAN.SIPSMTTYSQVEYLQITST	600
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	541	TDVALTYYSFGVADGSIIAQVPRNYSYDSVAIVTAN.SIPSMTTYSQVEYLQITST	600
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	601	PIVDVSTCYVGNVRVCELLKQYTSKACTIEDALRSAMLESADVSEMTFDKRAFLA	660
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	601	PIVDVSTCYVGNVRVCELLKQYTSKACTIEDALRSAMLESADVSEMTFDKRAFLA	660
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	661	NVYSFDYLVNLSVSPISLRSGVAGRSAAEDITFSKLVTSGLVDYADAKKTKGLSJA	720
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	661	NVYSFDYLVNLSVSPISLRSGVAGRSAAEDITFSKLVTSGLVDYADAKKTKGLSJA	720
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	721	DLCACQYNGIMVLPVLADEARMYMTCSLGGTALGGLTSAASIPSLAIQSRNLVYAL	780
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	721	DLCACQYNGIMVLPVLADEARMYMTCSLGGTALGGLTSAASIPSLAIQSRNLVYAL	780
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	781	QTDVLQENRQLIAASFNKAMTINVDATFGNDATITQTSQAQVATLKNLQDVVNNQNG	840
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	781	QTDVLQENRQLIAASFNKAMTINVDATFGNDATITQTSQAQVATLKNLQDVVNNQNG	840
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	841	SLMLHTSQLRQNFQASISQAYQIRDLTQADQDQVRLTGRLAAIRVFSHTLT.TKYTE	900
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	841	SLMLHTSQLRQNFQASISQAYQIRDLTQADQDQVRLTGRLAAIRVFSHTLT.TKYTE	900
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	901	VRASRLAQQLQACNVCVSKQSRKYCGNGTHFSLVNAAPGELVFLHTLPTQVKDVEA	960
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	901	VRASRLAQQLQACNVCVSKQSRKYCGNGTHFSLVNAAPGELVFLHTLPTQVKDVEA	960
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	961	WSGLCVDGINGVRLQPNALYKGVNYRITSRIMEFRPRTDAFVQIENCMVFNITS	1020
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	961	WSGLCVDGINGVRLQPNALYKGVNYRITSRIMEFRPRTDAFVQIENCMVFNITS	1020
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	1021	RSLEQTIVPEYDYNKLTQESLYKLPNYTPVQLVQEQNQTLLNLTSEISTLENKSAELN	1080
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	1021	RSLEQTIVPEYDYNKLTQESLYKLPNYTPVQLVQEQNQTLLNLTSEISTLENKSAELN	1080
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	1081	VTYVQKTLIDINISITVLQMLNREVTYKPMWMLCVSIVLFFVMSLLCCSTCG	1140
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	1081	VTYVQKTLIDINISITVLQMLNREVTYKPMWMLCVSIVLFFVMSLLCCSTCG	1140
HCov_Z29E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	1141	GGFFSFCASSIKACCESTLPPYDVEKHQIT	1171
HCov_Z29E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	1141	GGFFSFCASSIKACCESTLPPYDVEKHQIT	1171

HCoV_229E_SC3112_2015_Spike.seq	1141	CGFFSCFASSIRG	CGCESTKLPYDVEKIHIQ	1171
HCoV_229E_SC0865_2019_Spike.seq	1141	CGFFSCFASSIRG	CGCESTKLPYDVEKIHIQ	1171







## Supplemental Figure 3

A

22,660      22,670      22,680      22,690      22,700

SARS-CoV-2\_Wuhan-Hu-1. UCUGUCCUAUAUAAUUCCGCAUCAUUUUUCCACUUUUUAAGUGUUAU

SARS-CoV-2\_Omicron\_BA.2 UCUGUCCUAUAUAAUUUCGCACCAUUUUUUCGCUUUUAAGUGUUAU

Omicron\_BA.2-0.1 break point. \*\*\*\* \* \*\*\*\*\* \*

S V L Y N S A S F S T F K C Y

S V L Y N F A P F F A F K C Y

\$371F \$373P \$375F T376A

# B

	22, 180	22, 190	22, 200	22, 210	22, 220													
SARS-CoV-2_Wuhan-Hu-1	AAGCACACGCCUAUUUAAUUUAGUGCGUGA-----UCUCCCUCAGGGUUUU																	
SARS-CoV-2_Omicron_BA. 1	AAGCACACGCCUAUUUAU—AGUGCGUGAGCCAGAAGAUUCUCCCUCAGGGUUUU																	
SARS-CoV-2_Omicron_BA. 2	AAGCACACGCCUAUUUAAUUUAGGGCGUGA-----UCUCCCUCAGGGUUUU																	
Omicron_BA. 1-BA. 2_rec	AAGCACACGCCUAUUUAU—AGGGCGUGAGCCAGAAGAUUCUCCCUCAGGGUUUU																	
Omicron_BA. 1-BA. 2_rec break point	** *****																	
	K	H	U	P	I	N	L	V	R	-	-	-	D	L	P	Q	G	F
	K	H	U	P	I	-	I	V	R	E	P	E	D	L	P	Q	G	F
	K	H	U	P	I	N	L	G	R	-	-	-	D	L	P	Q	G	F
	K	H	U	P	I	-	I	G	R	E	P	E	D	L	P	Q	G	F
	N211- L212I V213G insertion																	